

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



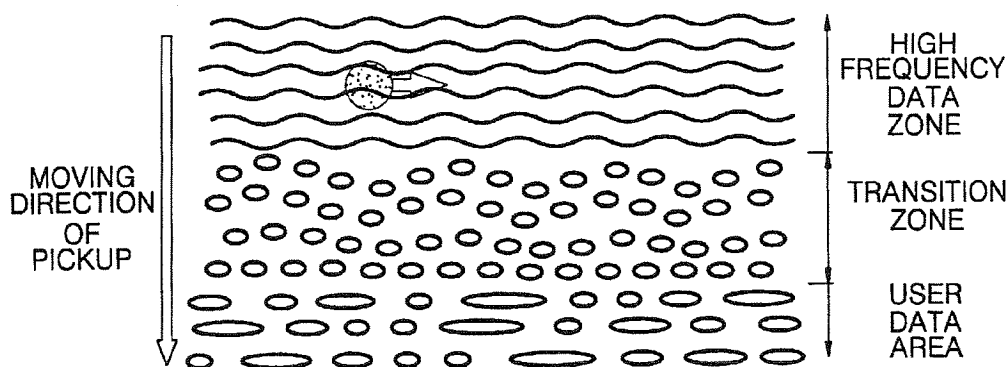
(43) International Publication Date
8 January 2004 (08.01.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/003898 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G11B 7/007** 463-050 (KR). **PARK, Chang-Min**; 153-33 Maetan 1-dong, Paldal-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 442-371 (KR).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/KR2003/001204 (74) Agent: **LEE, Young-Pil**; The Cheonghwa Building, 1571-18, Seocho-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul 137-874 (KR).
- (22) International Filing Date: 19 June 2003 (19.06.2003) (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
10-2002-0036854 28 June 2002 (28.06.2002) KR
- (71) Applicant: **SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.** [KR/KR]; 416 Maetan-dong, Paldal-gu, Suwon-city, Kyungki-do 442-373 (KR).
- (72) Inventors: **LEE, Kyung-Geun**; 122-1002 Sibeom Han-shin Apt., 87, Seohyun-dong, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do 463-050 (KR). **PARK, In-Sik**; 615-801 Shinnamushil Kukdong Apt., 967-2 Youngtong 2-dong, Paldal-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 442-470 (KR). **RO, Myong-Do**; 518-805 Maetan Jugong Apt., 897, Maetan 1-dong, Paldal-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 442-371 (KR). **YOON, Du-Seop**; 315-601 Sibeomdanji Hanyang Apt. 91, Seohyun-dong, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:
— with international search report
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: HIGH-DENSITY REPRODUCTION-ONLY OPTICAL DISC AND METHOD FOR REPRODUCING DATA FROM THE SAME



(57) Abstract: A high-density reproduction-only optical disc includes a high frequency data zone in which disc related information is recorded by high frequency wobbles, a user data area in which user data is recorded by pits, and a transition zone which is formed between the high frequency data zone and the user data. Accordingly, the reliability of reproducing data from the user data area is improved.

HIGH-DENSITY REPRODUCTION-ONLY OPTICAL DISC AND METHOD FOR REPRODUCING DATA FROM THE SAME

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to a high-density reproduction-only optical disc having a transition zone between a zone in which disc related information is recorded as high frequency groove wobbles and a zone in which user data is recorded by pits, and a method of reproducing data from the same.

10

Background Art

 Generally, optical discs are information recording media used in optical pickup devices which record/reproduce information in a non-contact manner. Optical discs are classified as compact discs (CDs) or digital versatile discs (DVDs) according to their storage capacity. Examples of types of optical discs capable of recording, erasing, and reproducing information include a 650MB CD recordable (CD-R), a CD-rewritable (CD-RW), a 4.7GB DVD+RW, a DVD-random access memory (DVD-RAM), and a DVD-RW. 650MB CD and 4.7GB DVD-ROM are examples of reproduction-only discs. Furthermore, high-density optical discs, for example, HD-DVDs having a recording capacity of 20GB or more, have been developed.

 In general, disc related information, that is, reproduction-only data is recorded in a lead-in area positioned at an inner portion of a conventional reproduction-only optical disc in the form of pits. However, in order to design a reproduction-only optical disc that is compatible with the same disc drives as a high-density recordable optical disc known or to be developed later, the formats of both discs must be consistent. Thus, a physical data structure of the high-density reproduction-only optical disc is required to be designed in consideration of the format of the high-density recordable optical disc.

Disclosure of the Invention

Accordingly, it is an aspect of the present invention to provide a high-density reproduction-only optical disc having a high frequency data zone in which reproduction-only data is recorded by high frequency groove wobbles, an user data area in which user data is recorded by pits, and a transition zone provided between the high frequency data zone and the user data area, a disc format thereof being consistent with a format of a high-density recordable optical disc, and a method of reproducing data from the same.

Additional aspects and/or advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention.

To achieve the above and/or other aspects of the present invention, there is provided a high-density reproduction-only optical disc comprising a high frequency data zone in which disc related information is recorded by high frequency wobbles, a user data area in which user data is recorded by data pits, and a transition zone which is formed between the high frequency data zone and the user data area.

The transition zone may include rows of pits in which pits may have the same size or different sizes.

One or more rows of pits may be wobbled. An amplitude of the wobbled rows of pits may be gradually reduced toward the user data area from the high frequency data zone.

The transition zone may include grooves or mirror areas.

To achieve the above and/or other aspects of the present invention, there is provided a method of reproducing data from a reproduction-only optical disc having a data zone, a user data area, and a transition zone, the method comprising reproducing disc related information recorded by wobbles from the data zone using a push-pull channel, reproducing disc related information recorded by data pits in the user data area using a sum channel, and reproducing transition-zone information from the transition zone formed between the data zone and the user data area using both the push-pull channel and the sum channel.

To achieve the above and/or other aspects of the present invention, there is provided a method of recording data with respect to a reproduction-only optical disc having a data zone, a user data area, and a transition zone, the method comprising recording disc related information by wobbles in the data zone, recording user data by data pits in the user data area, and
5 recording transition-zone information in the transition zone formed between the data zone and the user data area.

Brief Description of the Drawings

10 These and/or other aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of the preferred embodiments taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a structure of a high-density recordable
15 optical disc which is related to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of a structure of a high-density reproduction-only optical disc according to the present invention;

FIGS. 3A through 3C are views illustrating structures of a high-density reproduction-only optical according to embodiments of the present invention;

20 FIGS. 4A through 4C are views illustrating structures of a high-density reproduction-only optical according to other embodiments of the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a view illustrating a structure of a high-density reproduction-only optical according to yet another embodiment of the present invention.

25

Best mode for carrying out the Invention

Reference will now be made in detail to the present preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to the
30 like elements throughout. The embodiments are described below in order to explain the present invention by referring to the figures.

FIG. 1 shows a physical structure of a high-density recordable optical disc related to the present invention. The high-density recordable optical disc includes a lead-in area 110, a user data area 120, and a lead-out area 130. The user data area comprises groove tracks 123 and land tracks 125.

5 Here, user data can be recorded only on the groove tracks 123, or on both the groove tracks 123 and the land tracks 125.

Where reproduction-only data is recorded, wobble signals 105 and 106 in a form of waves having specific frequencies are successively recorded on both sidewalls of each of the groove tracks 123 and/or the land tracks 125 instead of pits. Here, the reproduction-only data is recorded or reproduced by a laser beam L travelling along the groove tracks 123 and/or the land tracks 125. In particular, the lead-in area 110 and the lead-out area 130 include a reproduction-only area (not shown) to record disc related information and a recordable area, respectively (not shown). The disc related information is recorded by the high frequency wobble signal 105. Further, in recordable areas of the lead-in area 110 and the lead-out area 130 and in the user data area 120, data is recorded by the wobble signal 106 which has a frequency lower than the high frequency wobble signal 105. Reference numeral 127 represents recording marks formed in the user data area 120.

In the high-density recordable optical disc having the above structure, the reproduction-only data recorded in the lead-in area 110 may be reproduced using a push-pull channel, and the user data may be reproduced using a sum channel.

25 A physical data structure of a high-density reproduction-only optical disc according to the present invention is designed to be consistent with the structure of the high-density recordable optical disc presented above.

FIG. 2 shows a high-density reproduction-only optical disc according to an embodiment of the present invention. The disc includes a lead-in area 10, a user data area 13, and a lead-out area 15. Reproduction-only data such as disc related information is recorded in at least one of the lead-in

area 10 and the lead-out area 15. Reproduction-only user data is recorded in the user data area 13.

Groove tracks 3 and land tracks 5 are alternatively formed in the lead-in area 10 and the lead-out area 15, and have a high frequency data zone in which the reproduction-only data, such as the disc related information, is recorded by high frequency groove wobbles 8 formed as waves on sidewalls of each of the groove tracks 3 or the land tracks 5, respectively. Further, the reproduction-only user data is recorded by pits 18, for example, when the disc is manufactured. The disc shown in FIG. 2 is a kind of a hybrid disc and has different reproduction channels for the reproduction-only data and the user data. In particular, in the high-density reproduction-only optical disc, the reproduction-only data recorded in the high frequency data zone may be reproduced using a push-pull channel and the user data recorded in the user data area may be reproduced using a sum channel, as in the high-density recordable optical disc shown in FIG. 1. Thus, the present invention provides a high-density reproduction-only optical disc having a data structure that is consistent with a data structure of a high-density recordable optical disc.

In the high-density reproduction-only optical disc including the high frequency data zone in which the groove wobbles 8 are formed and the user data area in which the pits 18 are formed, a transition zone is formed between the high frequency data zone and the user data area. The user data can be stably reproduced from the user data area due to the transition zone.

An embodiment of FIG. 3A shows that a transition zone may comprise pit rows. The pit rows may be formed by an arrangement of pits having the same size as shown in FIG. 3A, or by an arrangement of random pits having different sizes as shown in FIG. 3B. In the case where the pit rows are composed of random pits, predetermined information, for example, transition-zone information may be recorded by the pit rows. With reference to FIG. 3A, a track pitch TP2 of the transition zone may be different from a

track pitch TP1 of the high frequency data zone or a track pitch TP3 of the user data area.

FIG. 3C shows that pit rows formed in a transition zone may be wobbled. Where the transition zone comprises wobbled pit rows, transition-
 5 zone information may be recorded according to a form of the wobbled pit rows. In particular, where it is considered that groove wobbles are not formed in a user data area followed by the transition zone, an amplitude of the wobbled pit rows is gradually reduced toward the user data area from
 10 the high frequency data zone so that a pit row at an outermost portion of the transition zone is not wobbled, as in the user data area. Thus, data can be reproduced in a more stable manner from the user data area. In other words, since the shape of the pit row at the outermost portion of the transition zone is nearly similar to the user data area, the user data area is stably reproduced without a great change even at a boundary between the
 15 transition zone and the user data area. Furthermore, the manufacturing process of the disc is made easier with the above structure.

For example, where the transition zone comprises wobbled pit rows, a data reproduction channel and a tracking method used in a high frequency data zone, a transition zone, and a user data area are as follows.

20

<TABLE 1>

Area	Data Structure	Reproduction Channel	Tracking Method
High frequency Data Zone	High frequency Groove Wobbles	Push-pull Channel	Push-pull
Transition Zone	Wobbled Pits	Push-pull Channel/ Sum Channel	DPD
User Data Area	Pits	Sum Channel	DPD

Where transition zone information is reproduced from wobbled pit rows in the transition zone, signals are detected in both a push-pull channel
 25 and a sum channel. Since both the push-pull channel and the sum channel

are used in the transition zone, the reliability of data reproduction from the user data area using the sum channel can be improved. That is, data in the transition zone can be reproduced using the same channel as data in the user data area. Since the DPD (Differential Phase Detect) method for
5 embodying a servo tracking and the push-pull method in Table 1 are well-known methods, their descriptions will be omitted.

In a case where the data reproduction channels used in the high frequency data zone, the transition zone, and the user data area are different, as shown in Table 1, the transition zone can be identified by
10 detecting this reproduction channel signals. That is, where signals in an area are detected through both the push-pull channel and the sum channel, the detection area is the transition zone.

Further, a predetermined section along any one of a tangential direction and a radius direction of the disc may be assigned as the transition
15 zone.

A high-density reproduction-only optical disc according to another embodiment of the present invention will be described below. The disc includes a transition zone which is disposed between a high frequency data zone and a user data area.

20 For example, the transition zone may be composed of grooves which are not wobbled as shown in FIG. 4A, or by groove wobbles as shown in FIG. 4B. In the case where the transition zone is composed of the groove wobbles, predetermined information, for example, transition-zone information may be recorded by the groove wobbles in the transition zone.
25 Here, a track pitch TP2 of the transition zone may be different from a track pitch TP1 of a high frequency data zone or a track pitch TP3 of a user data area. The transition zone is distinguished, for example, due to a difference in track pitches.

Furthermore, in an embodiment shown in FIG. 4C, the transition zone
30 comprises groove wobbles, and an amplitude of the groove wobbles is gradually reduced toward a user data area from a high frequency data zone. Thus, since the shape of a groove wobble at an outermost portion of the

transition zone is nearly similar to the user data area, the user data is reproduced without a great change even at a boundary between the transition zone and the user data area. That is, data can be stably reproduced from the user data area.

- 5 FIG. 5 shows a high-density reproduction-only optical disc according to yet another embodiment of the present invention. The disc includes a high frequency data zone in which disc related information is recorded by high frequency wobbles, a user data area in which user data is recorded by pits, and a transition zone which is formed between the high frequency data
10 zone and the user data area. In this embodiment, the transition zone comprises mirror areas. Where the transition zone comprises the mirror areas, no reproduction signal is detected in the transition zone.

Industrial Applicability

- 15 In a high-density reproduction-only optical disc according to the present invention, only a transition zone in which information is not recorded may be assigned within the disc, or a transition-zone information is recorded in the transition zone.

- 20 A method of reproducing data from a high-density reproduction-only optical disc according to the present invention, will now be described.

- According to the method, disc related information is reproduced from high frequency groove wobbles in a high frequency data zone through a push-pull channel, and user data is reproduced from pits in a user data area through a sum channel. Further, transition zone information is reproduced
25 from a transition zone provided between the high frequency data zone and the user data area using both the push-pull channel and the sum channel. Thus, where signals are detected through both the push-pull channel and the sum channel, it can be seen that an area in which the signals are detected is the transition zone. Here, the transition zone comprises pit rows,
30 and the pit rows are wobbled. Since reproduction of the user data from the pits uses the sum channel and reproduction of the disc related information from the high frequency groove wobbles uses the push-pull channel,

reproduction of the transition-zone information from the wobbled pit rows uses the sum channel and the push-pull channel.

As described above, since a high-density reproduction-only optical disc includes a transition zone between a high frequency data zone in which disc related information is recorded by high frequency wobbles and a user data area in which user data is recorded by pits, the reliability of reproducing data from the user data area is improved.

Although a few embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made in this embodiment without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A high-density reproduction-only optical disc comprising:
a high frequency data zone in which disc related information is
recorded by high frequency wobbles;
5 a user data area in which user data is recorded by data pits; and
a transition zone which is formed between the high frequency data
zone and the user data area.
2. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 1,
10 wherein the transition zone includes pits.
3. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 2,
wherein the pits in the transition zone have the same size and are arranged
in one or more rows.
15
4. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 2,
wherein the pits in the transition zone have different sizes and are arranged
in one or more rows.
- 20 5. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 2,
wherein:
the pits are arranged in rows, and
one or more rows of pits are wobbled.
- 25 6. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 5,
wherein an amplitude of the wobbled rows of pits is gradually reduced
toward the user data area from the high frequency data zone.
7. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 2,
30 wherein predetermined information is recorded by the pits in the transition
zone.

8. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 2,
wherein:

the pits are arranged in rows, and

the transition zone has a track pitch that is different from that of the
5 high frequency data zone or from that of the user data area.

9. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 6,
wherein a row of pits of the transition zone at an outermost portion thereof is
not wobbled.

10

10. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 1,
wherein the transition zone includes grooves.

11. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 10,
15 wherein the grooves are wobbled.

12. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 11,
wherein an amplitude of the wobbled grooves is gradually reduced toward
the user data area from the high frequency data zone.

20

13. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 1,
wherein the transition zone comprises mirror areas.

14. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 1,
25 wherein the transition zone includes predetermined information.

15. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 14,
wherein the predetermined information includes transition zone information.

16. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 5,
30 wherein transition-zone information is recorded by the one or more wobbled
pits in the transition zone.

17. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 1, wherein the transition zone has a track pitch that is different from that of the high frequency data zone or from that of the user data area.

5

18. A method of reproducing data from a reproduction-only optical disc having a data zone, a user data area, and a transition zone, the method comprising:

- reproducing disc related information recorded by wobbles in the data
- 10 zone using a push-pull channel;
- reproducing user data recorded by data pits in the user data area using a sum channel; and
- reproducing transition-zone information from the transition zone formed between the data zone and the user data area, using both the push-
- 15 pull channel and the sum channel.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the transition zone includes pits arranged in rows.

20 20. The method of claim 19, wherein the pits in the transition zone have different sizes.

21. The method of claim 19, wherein one or more rows of pits are wobbled.

25

22. The method of claim 21, wherein an amplitude of the wobbled rows of pits is gradually reduced toward the user data area from the data zone.

30 23. The method of claim 18, wherein reproducing of the disc related information comprises reproducing the disc related information recorded by high frequency wobbles.

24. The high-density reproduction-only optical disc of claim 10,
wherein:

the grooves are arranged in rows, and

5 the transition zone has a track pitch that is different from that of the
data zone or from that of the user data area.

25. A reproduction-only medium comprising:

a data zone in which disc related information is recorded by wobbles;

10 a user data area in which user data is recorded by data pits; and

a transition zone which is formed between the data zone and the user
data area.

26. The reproduction-only medium of claim 25, wherein the
15 reproduction-only medium is a high-density reproduction-only optical disc.

27. The reproduction-only medium of claim 25, wherein the
transition zone includes one or more rows of pits.

20 28. The reproduction-only medium of claim 25, wherein the
transition zone includes one of grooves and mirror areas.

29. A method of recording data with respect to a reproduction-only
optical disc having a data zone, a user data area, and a transition zone, the
25 method comprising:

recording disc related information by wobbles in the data zone;

recording user data by data pits in the user data area; and

recording transition-zone information in the transition zone formed
between the data zone and the user data area.

30

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the recording of the transition-zone information includes recording pits arranged in predetermined number of rows.

5 31. The method of claim 30, wherein the recording of the pits includes wobbling one or more rows of pits.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein the wobbling of the one or more rows of pits comprises wobbling the one or more rows of pits so as to
10 gradually reduce an amplitude of the wobbled rows of pits toward the user data area from the high frequency data zone.

33. The method of claim 30, wherein the recording of the pits comprises one of recording the pits having the same size and recording the
15 pits having different sizes.

34. The method of claim 29, wherein the recording of the transition-zone information includes providing grooves in the transition zone.

20 35. The method of claim 34, wherein the providing of the grooves includes wobbling the grooves.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the wobbling of the grooves comprises wobbling the grooves so as to gradually reduce an amplitude of
25 the wobbled grooves toward the user data area from the high frequency data zone.

37. The method of claim 29, wherein the recording of the disc related information comprises recording the disc related information by high
30 frequency wobbles in the data zone.

FIG. 1

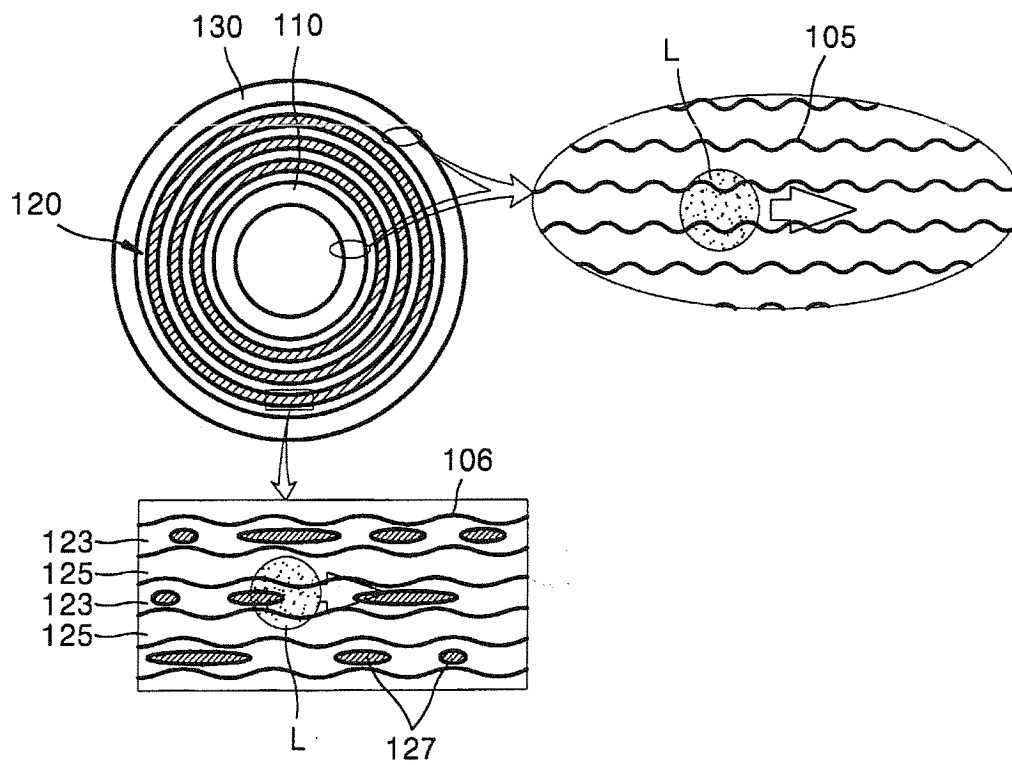
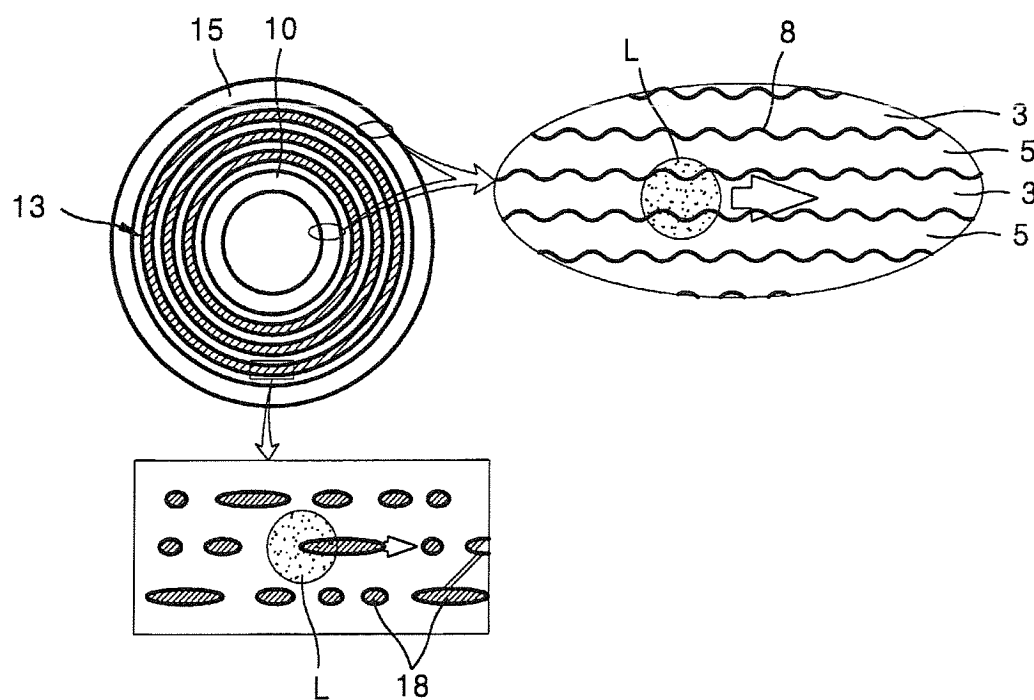


FIG. 2



3/6

FIG. 3A

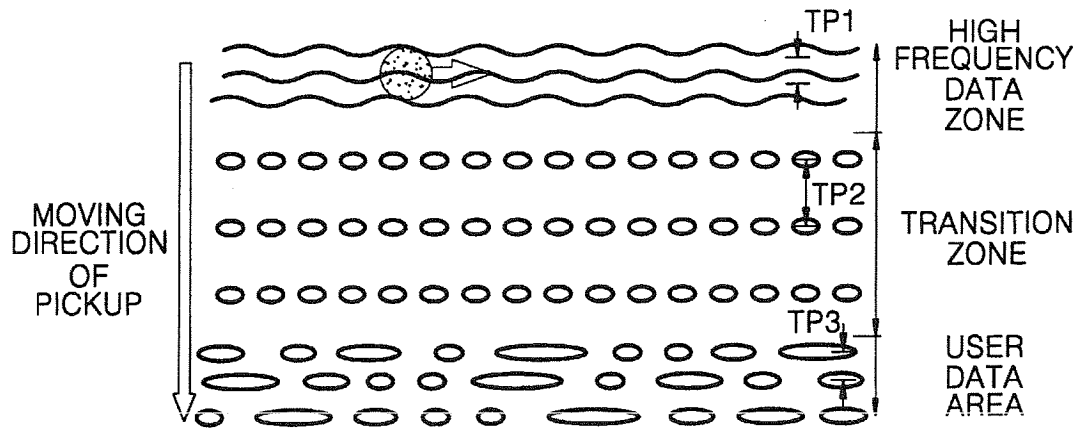
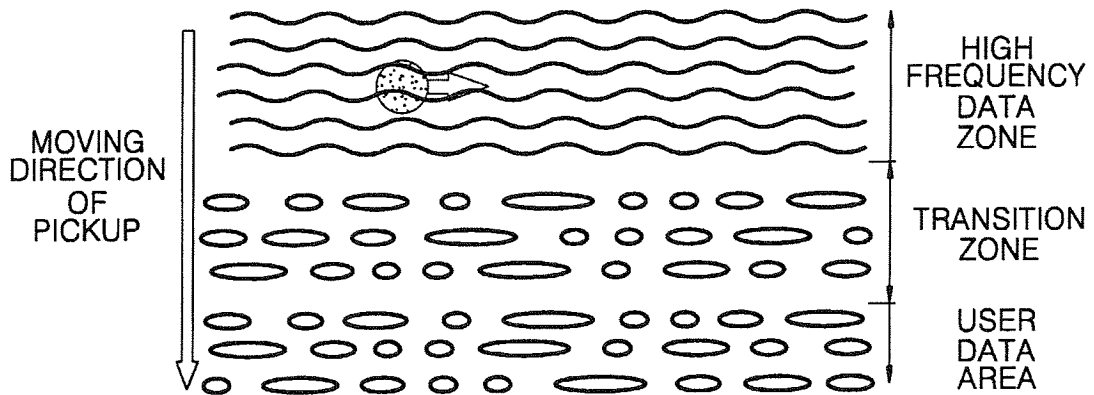


FIG. 3B



4/6

FIG. 3C

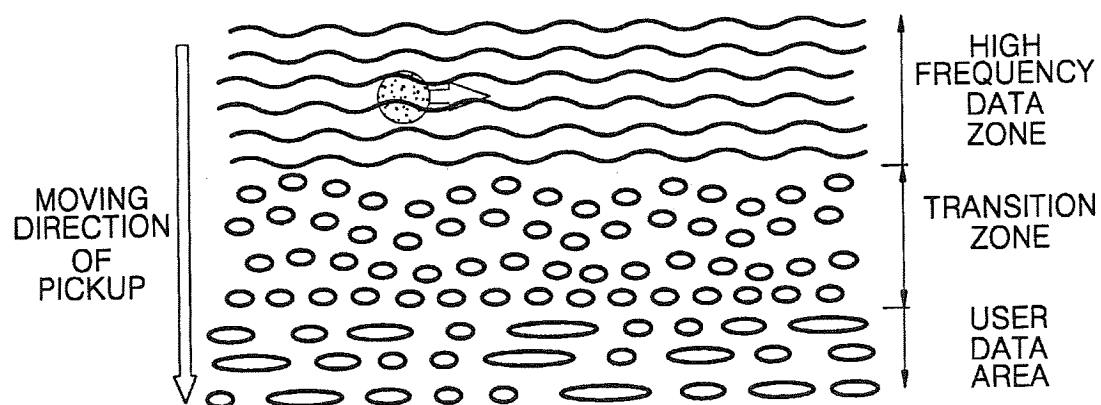
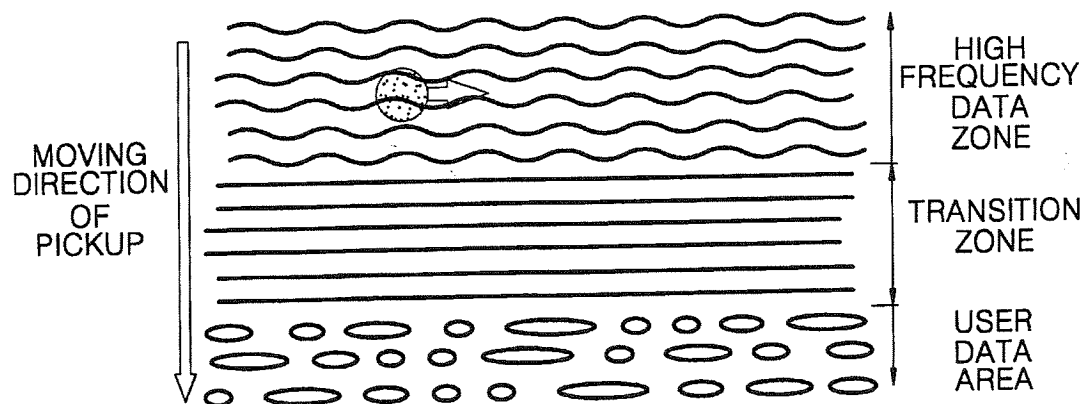


FIG. 4A



5/6

FIG. 4B

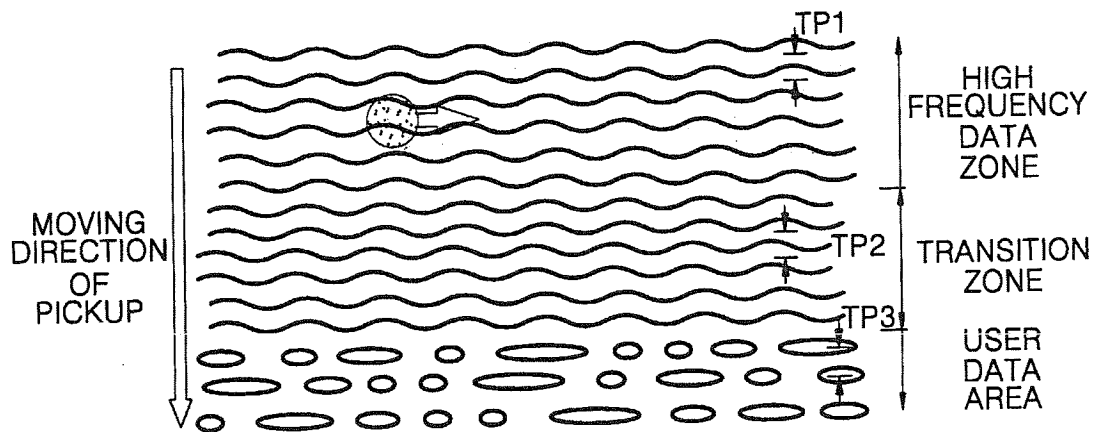


FIG. 4C

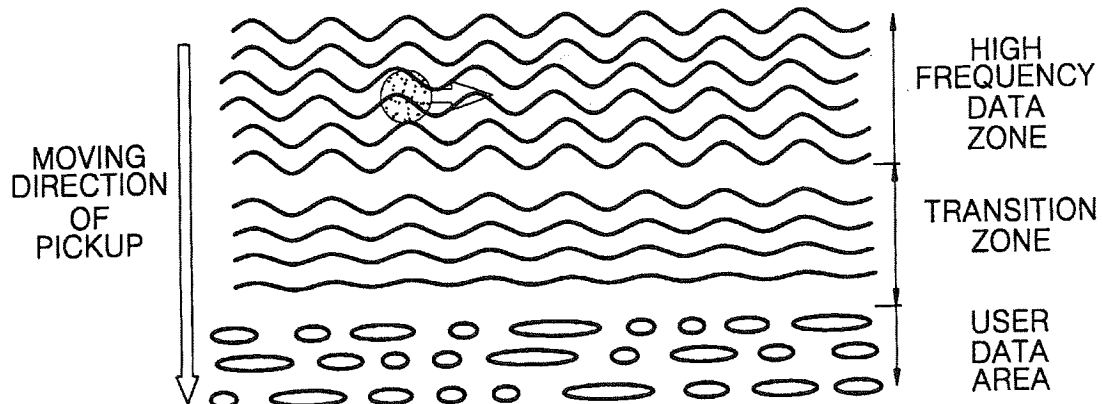
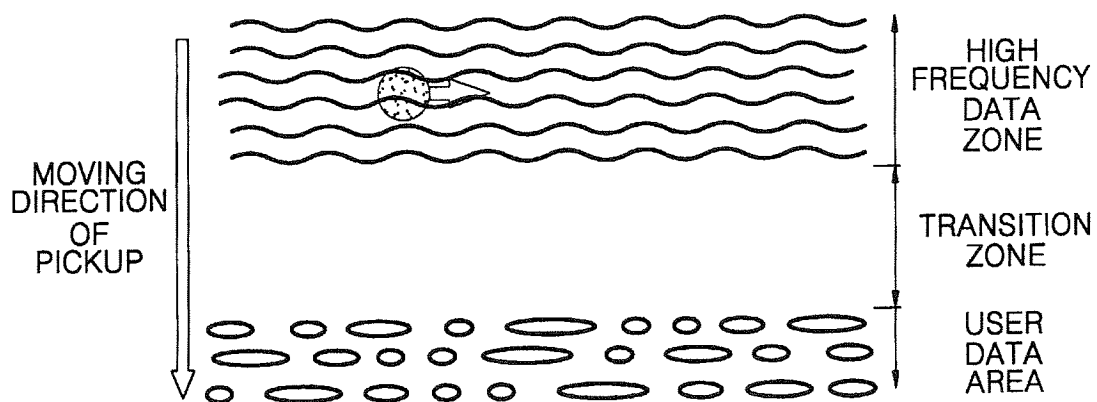


FIG. 5



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR03/01204

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**IPC7 G11B 7/007**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7 G11B 7/00-7/24, G11B 20/00-20/24

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Korean Patents and applications for inventions since 1975

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
WPI,PAJ"WOBBLE","PIT","TRANSITION","ZONE","HIGH-FREQUENCY"

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A, P	KR 2003-12731 A(SAMSUNG ELEC. CO. LTD.) 12 FEBRUARY 2003 See the whole document	1-37
A	KR 2001-72164 A(KONINKLIJK PHILIPS ELEC. N.V.) 31 JULY 2001 See the whole document	1-37
A	US 2001-33543 A1(Tetsuya Akiyama, Kenichi Nishiushi, Kenji Narumi) 25 OCT. 2001 See the whole document	1-37


☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search
20 OCTOBER 2003 (20.10.2003)

Date of mailing of the international search report
20 OCTOBER 2003 (20.10.2003)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR
 Korean Intellectual Property Office
 920 Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701,
 Republic of Korea
 Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

Authorized officer
 SONG, Jin Suk
 Telephone No. 82-42-481-5694

